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## OUR ICE CREAM SODA

IS TALKED ABOUT  
"So we are advertised by  
Our Loving Friends."

## THE TOWNS AROUND.

PEACHTOWN.  
The cantata of "Esther" will be given August 9-10 at academy hall. The first rehearsal will be held at academy hall next week Thursday night, July 26. All members of chorus are requested to be present at that rehearsal, without fail.

Quite a number of the friends of C. A. Bunker enjoyed one of his famous clam chowder dinners, at Martin's pond, last Friday, the day passing too quickly as also did the chowder. Those present from out of town were: Prof. C. A. Bunker, from Barnstead, N. H., Prof. E. H. McLachlin and wife, of Bristol, Conn., and Mrs. F. E. Sargent, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

Frank Gould, of Chicago, spent a few days with friends in town the first of this week.

Rev. Moses S. Martin, who is visiting friends in town, preached at the Congregational church last Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Ren Wilson have the sympathy of many friends in their great sorrow for their little daughter, Elizabeth, who died last Saturday, after a brief illness. Her funeral was held Monday.

Mrs. Nelson Bailey entertained the Fifty club last Saturday.

Mrs. Electa Ash is visiting friends at Lisbon, N. H.

John Steele, of Manchester, is visiting at R. M. Steele's. Charles Steele and family, also of Manchester, are expected this week.

The many friends of Robert Bailey and Harriet Bailey Choate passed a very pleasant evening with them at their old home one night last week.

Mary Kinson entertains the Episcopalian club on Friday evening of this week.

Susie Blanchard has gone to North Hartland.

Lizzie Clark is home from her school at Monson, Mass., for her vacation.

Sarah Bailey is home from her school at Cambridgeport, Mass., for her summer vacation.

Mr. and Mrs. John Gracy have been visiting in Groton the past week.

### Bismark's Iron Nerve

Was the result of his splendid health. Indomitable will and tremendous energy are found where Stomach, Liver, Kidneys and Bowels are out of order. If you want these qualities and the success they bring, use Dr. King's New Life Pills. They develop every power of brain and body. Only 25c. at Flint Bros. drug store.

### BARNET.

Mr. and Mrs. E. E. McGaffey and son of Somerville, Mass., are stopping at Shaw's hotel.

Mrs. C. H. Gillilan returns to her home in Wakefield, R. I., this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Dow of Dorchester, Mass., are visiting at his father's, Dr. Hazleton's.

Ammons Morrill of Stratford made a short visit to friends in this place last week.

Mrs. F. P. Davidson and children of North Bennington, are visiting at his father's, H. A. Gillilan's.

Miss Eva L. Gibson had engaged her passage to the Christian Endeavor convention on the Sante, which was burned at the Hoboken wharf with such a terrible loss of life. She has been in Cambridgeport, Mass., and sails for London on the New England, which leaves Boston today.

What Shall We Have for Dessert?  
This question arises in the family every day. Let us answer it to-day. Try Jell-O, a delicious and healthful dessert. Prepared in two minutes. No boiling! No baking! Add boiling water and set to cool. Flavors:—Lemon, orange, raspberry and strawberry. At your grocers, 10 cents.

### LUNENBURG.

Memorial services were held in the Congregational church Sunday evening on the death of Rev. L. W. Harris. Addresses were made by Franklin Bell, F. D. Hale, Sherman Balch, Mrs. Chandler and others. Mr. Harris was pastor of the church here for several years.

Mrs. Flora L. F. Balch, has gone to Greensboro to visit her parents, Rev. Mr. Fiske and wife; she will be absent two or three weeks.

Miss Bessie Dodge visited her sister in Bethlehem last week.

Bad hay weather.

Mrs. Alvin Thompson is very much improved in health.

Mr. Libby of Whitefield is visiting his daughter, Mrs. Avis Darby.

Judge Chase of Guildhall was in town on business last Tuesday.

Hood's Pills cure Liver Ills, Biliousness, Indigestion, Headache. Easy to take, easy to operate, 25c.

### DANVILLE.

Mrs. Nell A. Bailey and two children are visiting Mrs. Bailey's sister, Mrs. Moses Wesson.

Mrs. George Woods of St. Johnsbury has been visiting Mrs. S. M. Ingalls.

Harry Johnson of Boston is visiting Harold Ayer.

Mrs. A. F. Beard and Miss Beard of Connecticut are boarding at Isaac Colby's.

Dr. and Mrs. Haviland and their son Walter, have been visiting friends in town for a few days and left Monday for a trip to the mountains.

Mrs. J. B. Mattocks is visiting at Haverhill.

Henry Hyde Smith of Hyde Park is visiting at Mrs. J. M. Ayer's.

Miss Hattie Choate is spending a couple of weeks at Peak Island.

### NORTH WALDEN.

B. B. Amsden and Fred Allen are repairing and enlarging their buildings.

Mrs. Sturtevant and daughter, Miss Ruth Hoyt, have returned to their home in Worcester, Mass.

The remains of Miss Clara Downer, an aged lady from Greensboro Bend, were brought here for interment Saturday.

A. M. Stafford and son Harry from Barre, and Fanny Stafford from Boston are spending their vacation with relatives here. The former is taking an extended trip on his wheel to Barton Landing, Sheffield, Lyndon Center and returning via St. Johnsbury.

Carl Rollins from Barre visited his mother last week.

Mrs. O. D. Kingsbury is visiting in Danville.

### EAST BARNET.

Mrs. Eugene Kendall sprained her ankle quite badly last week.

Mrs. Emma (Kent) Smith of Somerville, Mass., is spending a few days visiting friends here.

Mrs. Sam Stoddard is visiting at Woodville this week.

The sociable at Mr. Stoddard's Saturday evening was well attended and all report a very nice time.

Fred Moore had the misfortune to lose one of his work horses last week.

Alex. Moore is gaining very slowly. It is hoped that he will recover from the injuries caused by his fall.

Mrs. C. O. Gill, of Westmore, is visiting her brother, George A. Nelson, this week.

### SOUTH WHELOCK.

Rev. S. Sidelinger supplied the pulpit last Sabbath, preaching a very interesting sermon.

Mrs. Elmira Chandler has returned home from her visit at St. Johnsbury.

Guy V. Aldrich has returned to Lewiston, Maine, where he is attending school after spending ten or fifteen days vacation among old friends.

Mrs. Mittie Batchelder has gone to her home at North Danville, after stopping with her niece, Mrs. Daniels, a few weeks.

Mrs. A. F. Emerson is the happy possessor of a new Carpenter organ.

On account of the weather not much hay has been done in this vicinity as yet, grass and crops looking finely.

### RYEGATE.

Etta J. Nelson died Sunday morning. Funeral was held from the house Tuesday at 1 o'clock.

Mr. Balch, of St. Johnsbury, and Mrs. F. E. Holmes and daughters were the guests of E. C. Holmes Monday.

Edward M. Lochlin, of Peacham, was in town on business Monday.

Julia K. White, of Lowell is visiting at F. H. White's.

### PASSUMPSIC.

Henry Bradley has sold his farm in Peacham and consequently will not move there this summer as he had intended.

F. H. Shepherd was on the sick list last week, but is now improving.

Fred S. Woods of Rochester, N. H., and Carl W. Woods of Scranton, Pa., were in town Sunday.

Frank Shepherd went to Morrisville Monday for a two weeks' stay.

The Vermont Board of Railroad Commissioners are making their annual inspection of all the roads in the state and began with the Rutland road. It will take the rest of the month to complete the work.

The state board of health met at Burlington Thursday and transacted a considerable amount of routine business. Matters pertaining to the state laboratory were also discussed. Those present were Drs. C. S. Caverly, of Rutland, J. H. Hamilton, of Richford, H. D. Holton, of Brattleboro, and J. H. Linsey, of Burlington. Gov. E. C. Smith also met with the board.

The Champlain Manufacturing company of Burlington suffered a heavy loss by fire early Thursday morning. A large quantity of valuable lumber was consumed and the big store house and chair stock factory east of the main shop were practically destroyed. The loss is estimated at \$20,000 to \$30,000.

Before August 1 the wheels will be turning in the factory of the St. Albans Furniture Company, that city's newest industry, and a small force of men will be busy making furniture for use as samples of the concern's products. Within a few weeks of that date, if the furniture business continues good, from 60 to 80 men will be employed.

Seymour Van Santvoord and daughter of Bennington sailed for Europe Saturday, to be absent until October. Mr. Van Santvoord, who goes on business matters, will visit his mother and sister, who are residing in Germany at present, and he will also visit the Paris exposition.

George P. Johnson, proprietor of the Lake House in Post Mills, was drowned in Fairlee lake, Friday afternoon. He was in a boat with George W. Warren. The boat capsized and Mr. Johnson was drowned. The deceased was 27 years of age and leaves a wife, one son five years old, one brother John of Barre and three sisters.

Bids were opened in New York last week Tuesday for 200 Blodgett ovens for the United States army. The contract was awarded the G. S. Blodgett Company of Burlington. The magnitude of the order will be realized when one realizes that 25 cars will be required for the shipment.

## CUBA'S RESOURCES.

Although founded and settled 50 years before the United States there are in Cuba now over 17,000,000 acres of virgin forest, containing many of the most valuable and useful woods in the world. The mineral resources of the island are also on a vast scale, and so far



THE USEFUL CALABASH TREE.

have been but slightly developed. As fields for American enterprise both sources of wealth present attractive possibilities. Under the new order of things which will prevail in Cuba fields so inviting will not remain long uncultivated, and in the consequent development of her great productive capacity both Cuba and the United States will be the gainers.

The mineral wealth of Cuba is so great that if even partially developed she would take high rank in this respect. Gold and silver have been found in paying quantities, but this industry has never been properly attended to, and under more skillful management, with better methods, both these metals could be mined advantageously.

Copper was mined by the natives at Copre before Columbus discovered the island, and there is strong proof that native copper was carried across to Florida and used by the Florida Indians many centuries ago. The mound builders of that state buried with their dead copper ornaments and utensils, and as there is no copper in Florida or in the United States for a long distance from there it is reasonable to conclude that the metal was brought from Cuba. Certainly, however, took the place of conjecture when a chemical analysis showed the identity of Cuban copper with that found in the mounds.

Copper mines were opened in Cuba as early as 1515 to obtain metal for casting cannon, but they were soon abandoned owing to the restrictions placed by the government on the business. In 1741, when Admiral Vernon captured the bay of Guantanamo, copper money was coined by the order of Governor Cajal. From this time up to 1830 the mines were unworked, but in the latter year foreign companies reopened them, and a native company was organized soon afterward. A mining excitement followed, and in 1844 there were 227 mines in operation. Nearly all of these were subsequently abandoned, but two foreign companies and one native company still continued to work the mines about nine miles from Santiago.

For many years preceding 1867 from \$2,000,000 to \$3,500,000 worth of copper from these mines was exported to the United States, besides the quantities sent to other countries. Since the year mentioned a combination of circumstances led to the mines being closed, though still as productive as ever, and the various shafts, from 900 to 1,200 feet deep, filled with water, all save 300 feet of their depth being below sea level. In later years considerable copper has been taken from these mines by pumping the water from the shafts into tanks, which contained scraps of iron. The copper held in solution by the water was deposited on the iron and was removed when a sufficient quantity had accumulated. The process of freeing these submerged mines from water would be a costly one, but experts say it would prove profitable.

The iron mines of Cuba, all of which so far worked are in the vicinity of Santiago, overshadow in importance all other industries on the eastern end of the island. Furthermore the industry is the only one that has been able to withstand the industrial paralysis consequent upon the present insurrection. The Juraguá and Baiquiri iron companies, both American, with a capital of over \$5,000,000, now operate mines in this vicinity, and usually employ from 800 to 1,400 men. The two companies ship into this country from 30,000 to 50,000 tons of iron ore per month, the largest portion of which is used at Bethlehem, Steelton, Sparrows Point and the Carnegie iron works at Pittsburgh. The ore derived from these mines is among the richest in the world, yielding from 62 to 67 per cent of pure iron, and is almost free from sulphur and phosphorus. There are numerous undeveloped mines of equal richness in the same region.

Manganese, a metal difficult to procure and so indispensable in the manufacture of steel, also exists in Cuba. Numerous deposits of this metal are found in the Sierra Maestra range on the southern coast, from Santiago west to Manzanillo, within a distance of 100 miles. An enterprising American opened a mine about 20 miles from Santiago, at a place called Pompo, and built a railroad to it. The mine was found productive, the ore yielding 58 per cent of metal of superior quality, but after one cargo of manganese had been shipped to the United States further operations were stopped by the insurgents.

As a power that will guarantee security now holds sway in southern Cuba, the work in this mine will doubtless be resumed before long. Nearly all the manganese used in the United States comes from the Black sea region of Europe, and a small quantity is also

procured from the northern part of South America. It is but reasonable to suppose that the nearby mines in Cuba will be in great demand when the state of public affairs is such that they can be operated in safety.

The mineral resources of the island are still very imperfectly known, and valuable deposits of other metals may yet be discovered, as also new deposits of metals now being mined. Bituminous coal in extensive layers has been reported as existing in various localities.

Mines of alum and copperas were once worked in the mountains of Juraguá, but were soon abandoned. Natural salt mines also exist, but salt was a Spanish government monopoly, and the mines were not worked. This commodity is collected in considerable quantities along the coast.

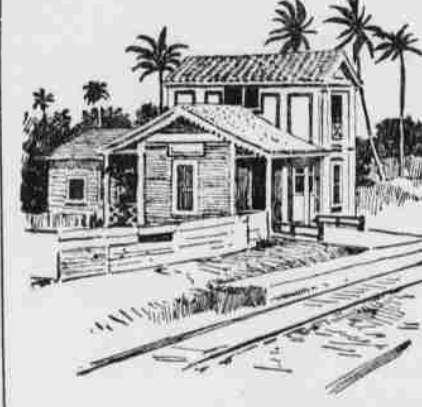
The timber resources of Cuba are probably unsurpassed in any other part of the world, and have only been utilized to a very trifling extent. It is stated that the 17,000,000 acres of forest lands furnished 40 varieties of fine cabinet woods, among them mahogany and cedar. The wood of some of the trees is as hard as iron, and one of them notable for this quality is called quiebra haucha, or the ax breaker.

For fine furniture the wood of Cuba is unrivaled. The marquetry work of the apartment in the Escorial used by Philip II was made of these woods. Few of these varieties are found except in the West Indies. Their value was appreciated at an early period by the Spanish government and led to the establishment of shipbuilding in the island. From 1724 to 1796 Havana was the great nursery of the Spanish navy, but the work was finally abandoned.

Lignum vitae and various kinds of dye woods, ebony, rosewood, mahogany, cedar, lancewood and many woods suitable for building purposes, such as acacia, jooma, etc., abound plentifully in the forests. The cedar furnishes the material used for making cigar boxes. The coccoloba palm, the palma real, African palm, sour orange and lemon trees are indigenous.

In the rural districts the native Cubans, especially the negroes, use the trees of the island for a variety of domestic purposes. Receptacles made of the stem of the royal palm serve them for holding almost anything, from the morning's milk to the boiled dinner, and sections of the wild bamboo serve as buckets for bringing water from the wells or rivers. Even the cups and saucers and spoons they use are furnished by the calabash tree, whose gourdlike fruit is easily prepared in various shapes for this purpose. The mill with which they grind their sugar cane is prepared from the hard wood procured from a neighboring forest. They also use the products of their woods in a variety of other ways, but rarely in the shape of furniture. Of that they require but little, and that of the simplest possible character.

Regarded from a commercial standpoint these forests of Cuba cannot fail to become great sources of revenue to the government of the island as well as means of profit to those that will engage



A RAILROAD STATION IN CUBA.

in the timber industry. If denuded of its forests, however, the island would lose much of its picturesque beauty. It would also lose much of its salubrity, for it should not be forgotten that Cuba would be a healthy place, but for the unsanitary conditions prevailing there.

What Cuba wants especially to develop her mineral and timber industries are railroads and other highways, improved machinery and more modern methods of doing business. Under the new regime and with a more liberal and progressive policy all these requisites will doubtless be hers in the no distant future. Cuba, like other tropical and semitropical countries, is not given to manufacturing, and her people prefer to sell the products of their mines and forests and allow others to turn them into manufactured articles rather than do so themselves. This no doubt would all tend to benefit our manufacturers, as it would insure an almost inexhaustible source of supply of the raw material, while opening up a market for the sale of their products.

The possibilities of the island of Cuba are very great both in regard to the two products treated of as well as others. Up to the present its probabilities were subjects of doubt, but now that the United States has assumed supervision of the island the well wishers of the Queen of the Antilles may reasonably indulge in the most sanguine anticipations regarding its future. Very soon the salutary effect of this restraining, aiding and beneficent influence will be felt throughout Cuba, and a reign of prosperity be inaugurated there.

NEIL MACDONALD.

The average hired hand on the farm expects to be boarded in the family and to all intents and purposes be one of it. With the right sort of a hired man this is all right, but there's many a refined woman bawling her lot because she has to minister to the wants of some coarse and brutish hired man who are employed solely because they are good workers. The most satisfactory way is to have a tenant house on the farm and hire a married man, giving him an acre of land for a garden and the keep of a cow. The privacy of the farm home is something worth maintaining if possible.

## Knitting Patterns.

Knitting of the good old style description has become a thing of fashion. Nearly every woman expects to do more or less of it, and it is now quite the fad to turn out articles of a substantial order and practical value, such as stockings, caps, gloves, neck-



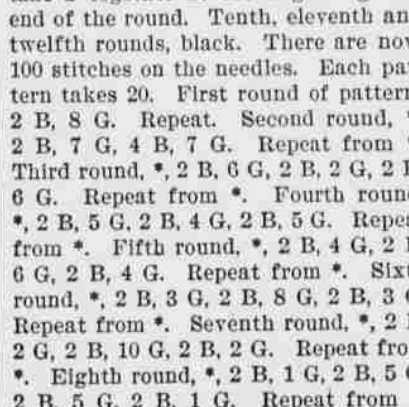
NO. 1—DESIGN IN SQUARES.

ties, etc. Especially does the masculine element benefit by this new order of things. Women knit socks and various comfortable articles for fathers, brothers and others, and designs for fancy tops to golf and cycling stockings are generally in demand. Here are two entirely original and useful ones. They are worked out in four ply fingering. To reduce the size one entire portion of the design may be left out.

Two skeins of the foundation color and one of the lighter or darker color for the pattern will be sufficient for each pair. Some workers work the tops on to the stockings after the long, tedious part is finished. In the latter case the stitches at the commencement of the leg are picked up and the top worked upward, with the wrong side to the right side of the stocking leg.

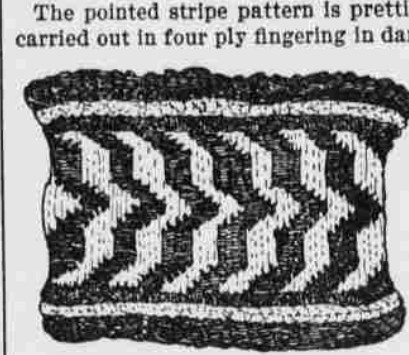
The first top looks well worked in gray and black, with four steel needles No. 12 or 13. Cast on in gray (G) 102 stitches and work six or seven rounds of ribbing, first round 3 plain, 3 purled and next round 3 purled, 3 plain. Knit one plain round in black (B). Second round of border, 1 B, 2 G. Repeat. Third round, 1 B, 1 G. Repeat. Fourth round as second. Fifth round, B all round. Sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth rounds in gray. In the seventh round take 2 together at the beginning and end of the round. Tenth, eleventh and twelfth rounds, black. There are now 100 stitches on the needles. Each pattern takes 20. First round of pattern, 2 B, 8 G. Repeat. Second round, 2 B, 7 G, 4 B, 7 G. Repeat from \*. Third round, \*. 2 B, 6 G, 2 B, 2 G, 2 B, 6 G. Repeat from \*. Fourth round, \*. 2 B, 5 G, 2 B, 4 G, 2 B, 5 G. Repeat from \*. Fifth round, \*. 2 B, 4 G, 2 B, 6 G, 2 B, 4 G. Repeat from \*. Sixth round, \*. 2 B, 3 G, 2 B, 8 G, 2 B, 3 G. Repeat from \*. Seventh round, \*. 2 B, 2 G, 2 B, 10 G, 2 B, 2 G. Repeat from \*. Eighth round, \*. 2 B, 1 G, 2 B, 5 G, 2 B, 5 G, 2 B, 1 G. Repeat from \*. Ninth round, 4 B, \*. 4 G, 2 B, 2 G, 2 B, 4 G, 6 B. Repeat from \*. End 2 B. Work these nine pattern rounds in backward sequence from 9 to 1. Work three rounds in B, four rounds in G, increasing 2 stitches in the third round of G. There are now again 102 stitches, which are required for the border, the five rounds of which must now be repeated. Finish with six or seven rounds, alternately of 3 plain, 3 purled and 3 purled, 3 plain. Commence the stocking.

The pointed stripe pattern is prettily carried out in four ply fingering in dark



NO. 11—POINTED STRIPES.

blue and heather. Four steel needles No. 12 or 13. Cast on 32 stitches on each of the three needles. In blue (B) knit one round, purled two rounds and knit one round. Repeat these four rounds in heather (H) and again in B. First round of pattern, 4 H, 4 B. Repeat all round. Second round, 3 H, \*. 4 B, 4 H. Repeat from \*, end 1 H. Third round, 2 H, \*. 4 B, 4 H. Repeat from \*, end 2 H. Fourth round, 1 H, \*. 4 B, 4 H. Repeat from \*, end 3 H. Fifth round, 4 B, 4 H. Repeat. Sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth and tenth rounds, same as fifth. Eleventh round, 3 B, \*. 4 H, 4 B. Repeat from \*, end 1 B. Twelfth round, 2 B, \*. 4 H, 4 B. Repeat from \*, end 2 B. Thirteenth round, 1 B, \*. 4 H, 4 B. Repeat from \*, end 3 B. Fourteenth round, 4 H, 4 B. Repeat. Work these 14 rounds in backward sequence till you have worked the twenty-eighth round, which will be exactly like the first round. Knit and purled the 12 rounds of the border as at the beginning of the top and commence the stocking.



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How to Clean a Veli.  
Soap lace veils well and lay them for 24 hours in just enough water to cover them. If they are much discolored, change the water at the end of that time and let them soak again; then rinse. Immerse in weak starch water, pick out as evenly as possible, roll in a towel till they are nearly dry and then press them with a warm iron.

Unbleached cotton flannel makes good dish cloths.

## One Dose

Tells the story. When your head aches, and you feel bilious, constipated, and out of tone, with your stomach sour and no appetite, just buy a package of

## Hood's Pills

And take a dose, from 1 to 4 pills. You will be surprised at how easily they will do their work, cure your headache and biliousness, rouse the liver and make you feel happy again. 25 cents. Sold by all medicine dealers.

## A Democratic Dialogue.

The following words as taken down by the reporters, passed between Boss Croker and ex-Gov. David B. Hill in a meeting of the New York delegation at Kansas City:

"I want to say to you that I have been as loyal a democrat as you or any of your friends, and I want moreover to say to you that in time of trouble I have never sneaked across the water and remained abroad."

Down sat Mr. Hill and upjumped Mr. Croker. He is still a little lame, but he was agile as a tiger. His voice was a roar.

"Do you mean me?" roared Mr. Croker. "Do you mean me Mr. Hill? You have been saying these things for a number of years behind my back. I propose to now pin you down. Do you mean that I sneaked away. Do you mean that I was not loyal to the ticket in 1896?"

Mr. Hill faced Mr. Croker, and his voice was almost a shriek.

"Yes, I mean you, if you want to know. I do say that you sneaked away in 1896."

Mr. Croker—Where were you, Mr. Hill, in 1896?

Mr. Hill—I was right in the State of New York. I did not run away to Europe.

Croker was growing madder every minute. "Mr. Hill," he shouted, "it is true that I was in Europe in 1896, but I cabled to the Tammany organization to stand by Bryan and the Chicago platform. That's more than you did in any fashion."

"If you cabled to Tammany Hall to support the ticket, I also directed the State organization to do everything possible for Bryan, and I voted for the ticket, and that's more than you can say."

There was more rattling fire back and forth of the same tenor.

## Laughable.

A Shaker—Doctor—"Did you shake well before using?" Larry (who has had chills)—"Phoy, Dochter, Oi tuk' th' medicine to kape from shakin'!"—[Chicago News.]

"What did Freddy say when you caught him coming out of the pantry with his hands stained red?" He told the truth by saying that he had jammed his fingers.—"Philadelphia Evening Bulletin."

"Were you down South during the recent solar eclipse?" "Yes, and I saw something funny." "What was that?" "Why, men that had been smoking tobacco all their lives were smoking glass."—[Chicago News.]

A gentleman, while walking along a road not far from the side of which ran a railway, encountered a number of insane people out for exercise. With a nod towards the railway lines, he said to one of the lunatics: "Where does this railway go to?" The lunatic looked at him scornfully for a moment, and then replied: "It doesn